

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1860.

For President,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK
Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH
Of Indiana.

For Congress, Seventh District.
WM. H. FORNEY.

THE ELECTION.

Our rooster don't crow this week worth a cent. A solid North against a solid South completely wiped General Hancock out and elevated Garfield to the Presidency. Our dispatches at the writing do not warrant us in giving particulars, but we know enough to justify the announcement to our readers that on last Tuesday the National Democracy met a crushing defeat. We know enough to warrant the assertion that the great body of the North, by the highest, and most solemn verities of a free people, have justified the fraud of 1876 and struck a fatal blow at republican institutions the world over.

The "Solid South" and "Rebel Claims" bugbear did the work: The fools of the North will never cease to scar at the ghost of the Southern Confederacy, and, if God does not save them from themselves, they will, one of these days, while fleeing from this imaginary danger, run into the arms of a King.

The people of the North will not vote for a man the South votes for, no matter what his character, the extent of his service to country, his ability, statesmanship or patriotism. We have offered to take Seymour, the purest statesman of the North; Greely, a representative of Republican ideas and father of the Union; Hancock, a soldier of the Union; our friendship has been fatal to them all.

Seeing this, we are for a three cornered fight next time, if ever another election is voxhased us. We want the Solid South to dominate a solid southern man and vote for him; and leave the two parties of the North to fight the matter out over men of their own choosing.

Perhaps in this event, things will result more happily, either in the Electoral College or the House of Representatives; should the election go into the House. In no event can matters be worse than they have been for us politically in the past.

It affords us relief to turn from the gloomy National prospect to our State election. We have our State Government in safe and honest hands at all events, and in the recent Congressional election Alabama returned a "solid" Democratic delegation. In the Eighth District, Lowe, the Greenbacker, has been made to give way to Gallant Joe Wheeler, another "Rebel General;" and Alabama will present an unbroken Democratic front in the next Congress.

While we are ashamed of our party in the Union; we are proud of our party in the State. While the National Democratic party have retreated from victorious ground in 1876 to meet defeat in 1880, the Democracy of Alabama have steadily pushed forward the column until the last stronghold of the enemy has been taken.

The mighty Felton has fallen. A young man named Clements did the work for the arch Independent and Disorganizer. Felton has fallen after an unequalled career of success of four years over the combined opposition of the best men in the Seventh Georgia District. So invulnerable had he become as was supposed, that the nomination in opposition to him went bargaining and in one case was declined. At last it was tendered a young man about thirty-five years of age. He attacked the mighty man of the Disorganized and politically slew him. It is David and Goliath over again. Clements is now a noted figure in Georgia. Felton was an Independent and voted in Congress about as often with the Radicals as he did with the Democrats. We are glad he has been defeated.

After The Election.

Although the returns came in a steady stream Tuesday night and clear on to daylight yesterday morning, giving everything to the Republicans, yet New Jersey, Nevada, and California, with 18 electoral votes, are for Hancock, while New York with her 35 votes turns out very close, though it seems to be conceded to GARFIELD, thus securing his election.

Both the Senate and House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress seem to be Democratic. This at least, if certain, is cause for unfeigned thankfulness. The Republicans to make a tie in the Senate were compelled to carry every Northern State which elected Legislatures in October and November. They have failed in California and Nevada; and the Democrats, therefore will continue in their majority in that body.

What the Democrats lost in Ohio and Indiana in October has been partially regained in New York, Nevada, California and the South, and it is hardly possible for the Republicans to have a majority in the next Congress.

If by adverse fate so great a calamity had overtaken the country as a Republican Congress, the era of robbery would have been renewed. Fortunately we are spared such an infliction, and even with GARFIELD elected, we can at least escape the repressive and vindictive legislation which the Stalwarts would enact if in power in both Houses, and which GARFIELD would cheerfully approve. Montgomery Advertiser, Nov. 4th.

It was a Connecticut woman who, when her husband was brought home intoxicated, thanked God that he was not a bad relation.

ANNISTON.

What Energy and Money can Accomplish in this State.
From the Selma Argus.]

This enterprising town lies at the foot of Blue Mountain, about 132 miles north of Selma, in an extensive valley that slopes so gently and gradually from the mountains to the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, that one might fancy it (viewing from the surrounding elevations) to be the abode of perfect peace; but this illusion would soon be dispelled by the sight of many moving trains on the railroad, which passes for several miles through the centre of the valley, while the huge furnaces, the fine structure erected for a cotton factory, and the busy movements of teams and men in all directions mark it as one of the most attractive places in the State.

The founders of Anniston, now known as the "Woodstock Iron Company," gave it the name it now bears in honor of the accomplished wife of the President. These gentlemen combine within themselves the rare qualities necessary to build engines and make permanent the monuments of their genius and untiring energy. Nothing seems to be overlooked or forgotten or too great to be undertaken and accomplished.

To give some idea of the very rapid and persistent growth of Anniston, we

will mention that they have two large furnaces, turning out daily forty tons of the highest grade of charcoal pig iron; a splendidly built cotton factory, having a rock foundation and the necessary machinery for 5,000 spindles, combining all the latest improvements; a fine fixing and grist mill, turning out the best brands of flour and corn meal; also a steam grinner and planing mill are among its many advantages, all the permanent buildings being composed of brick and stone.

The town is regularly laid out and shade trees planted. The large store and warehouse of the company, located on a corner of two of the most prominent streets filled to repletion with every variety of merchandise known to an extensive and general business, is one of the leading attractions of the place.

A handsome school, hotel house, telegraph office and post office, fitted up with the latest improvements known to their respective departments, show how

thorough is the organization and how thoughtful the officers of the company are for the comfort and convenience of their employees. No spirituous liquors are sold, but a beer saloon, handsomely fitted up, is substituted, which is under the control of the company, the object being to govern the appetites and belligerent propensities of thirsty wayfarers.

The estate comprises 20,000 acres of the finest ore and timber lands in the South. The location is very high and perfect in its drainage. Fine springs of pure water; carefully protected, are to be found in all directions, while by a system of improved culture, the old abandoned farming lands have been transformed into numerous fields of living green, without a spot or blemish to mar their beauty and attractiveness, furnishing an abundance of rich pasture for the fine herd of Alderney cows grazing in them.

An excellent wagon road has been completed by this enterprising company over the mountains to Chickasawhia valley, making a most convenient and much desired route from all points in that valley to Anniston; and its commanding railroad depot. From this mountain road one of the finest and most extensive views can be had of this splendid locality. The establishment of water works and the introduction of the electric light are prominent among the many contemplated improvements in the near future.

There is one feature that impresses the visitor profoundly, that is the inspiring labor and skill expended in creating the beautiful surroundings of the elegant homes of the resident proprietors. Fine lawns, terraces, shrubbery, ornamental gardening, green houses, ample in dimensions and perfect in design, are among the many evidences of that culture and refinement so prominent in large and wealthy communities.

A few years ago the site of Anniston was a cheerless old farm, the hopeless remains of a poorly cultivated homestead. Barren red hills, choked rivulets, numerous springs, with their neglected and marshy surroundings, constituted the sole attraction to the eye of the traveler.

But now another spirit has spread its power and influence over the unprofitable picture, giving many evidences of constant progression, which must eventually make Anniston, with its vast wealth of minerals and manufacturing resources, one of the richest and most attractive places in the South. Alabama may well be proud of the great and growing importance of its mining and manufacturing interests.

We suppose any day is likely on which a happy marriage is consummated but the following is the old saw on the subject:

Monday for wealth,

Tuesday for health;

Wednesday the best of all;

Thursday for crosses;

Friday for losses;

Saturday no luck at all.

The parties to a marriage can select the day of its celebration, but it is not so easy to choose the day of one's birth; and yet these, too, had their meaning:

Born on a Monday,

Fair in face;

Born of a Tuesday,

Full of God's grace;

Born of a Wednesday;

Merry and glad;

Born of a Thursday;

Sour and sad;

Born of a Friday;

Godly given;

Born of a Saturday;

Work for you living;

Born of a Sunday;

Never shall want;

So there's the week;

And the end on't.

The sun which ripens the corn and fills the succulent herb with nourishment also pencils with beauty the violet and the rose.

They told grandfather Blinkin that old Mr. Jones was dead. "Ah well," said he resignedly, "I've noticed that people have been dying ever since I can remember."

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Godly sorrow is the sorrow of God reproduced in a tender, beautiful soul, by which the creature is brought into closest sympathy with God.

More Salmon than Water.

Alaska Letter in San Francisco Bulletin.

As for the salmon, as seen this morning urging their way up the swift, brawling current—tens of thousands of them, side by side, with their backs out of the water in shallow places—nothing that I could write may possibly give anything like a fair conception of the extravagance of their numbers. There is more salmon, apparently, bulk for bulk, than water. In fording the stream, the writhing multitudes crowding on against another could not get out of the way.

One of our men waded out in the midst of them, and amused himself by seizing them above the tail and swinging them over his head. Thousands of them could thus be taken by hand while they are making their way over the shallows among the stones. Whatever may be said of other securities of the Territory, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of her fisheries.

Not to mention, cod, herring, halibut, etc., there are probably not less than one thousand salmon streams in Southeastern Alaska, as large or larger than this one (about forty feet wide) crowded with fine salmon every year. The run commenced this year more than a month ago, and the King Salmon, one of the five species recognized by the Indians, was running in the Chilcat river about the middle of November.

One man with a trade is worth a thousand with out. The hosts of young men in every large city who apply for employment and fail to get it for the reason that they cannot truthfully affirm that they are educated or especially fitted for any particular business, constitute a potent argument in favor of reform. Under the apprentice system we should have fewer ignorant mechanics and incompetent business men. A trade is a fortune in itself.

Rev. P. N. Granier of St. Albans, Vt., and Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District, in a letter of a recent date, says "I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of the lameness caused by a spavin. Last summer my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse; when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found."

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin, were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this the 30th day of Oct. 1880. J. S. KELLY.

Henry Black in Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama.

Amanda Black.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants' Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non-resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburgh Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMPSHIRE, Register.

Nov. 6-4t.

Geo. Claffin in Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama.

Kate Claffin.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

THE HARROW.—We are inclined to attach far greater importance to the harrow and its particular office in farm practice, than is usually given it. No farmer should regard his set of implements as at all approaching completeness, unless he has at least three, for worst hoes or similar implements of similar description, and no farmer should be content with a single or even with two harrowings previous to putting seed of any kind into the ground. Time spent in harrowing is well employed, as it is impossible that soil can be too finely or well prepared as a seed bed. As to the implements themselves it is curious to observe the improvements, modifications and adaptations to uses which the harrow has undergone from the days of the old A-shaped and square harrow of twenty years ago, to the pulverizing coulter and smoothing harrows of the present. The only objection we have to them is that which obtains in reference to many classes of our implements, that is, the influences which have been multiplied by the actual necessities of the case, so that frequently farmers have really more implements of one kind than they actually need, or are unnecessarily bewildered in their choice when making purchases. But it is as true now as it was in the time of Lord Kames, that no one harrow, whatever its construction may be, can be suitable for every sort of soil, or adapted for fitting the land for, or leaving it after every kind of crop. There must be different implements of after culture, (we mean those which follow the plough,) for the various crops and uses, and for this reason a number of harrows are needed on every farm of considerable size. These must be well-constructed, breaking and pulverizing, medium ones for preparation of the soil, for covering manure and grass seed, and lighter harrows for finishing off the surface, or as in case of some, for actually weeding the crop. This last operation was formerly performed with the primitive "bush harrow," made in half an hour from a head piece and a half dozen small white birch brushes—a very common kind of smoothing harrow years ago, but now almost entirely superseded by some form of levelling, smoothing or weeding harrow. This last implement seems to be one of far greater usefulness than would at first appear. For weeding growing corn, or dressing a fallow, there is no implement so well fitted for the work as this; and so far as we can learn from those who have used it, every year confirms the good opinion expressed in its behalf when first introduced.

WHEAT AND POULTRY.—There is more solid nutrient in whole wheat, as a feed of poultry, than in any other cereal, weight for weight. It is an excellent kind of grain for this use, though somewhat more expensive than other sorts; but too much of this heavy feed is detrimental, particularly when fed to chickens, unless with the exception of a few grains of wheat, the laying capacity of hens, but it should not be used except with discretion as to the quantity allowed them daily. An excess of this raw grain will induce a looseness in the bowels very frequently. It is easy of digestion, and should be furnished in moderation, as a feedful and most desirable variety, in conjunction with other dry grains, such as cracked corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, etc. If not more than one-third or one-fourth of wheat is allowed with the cereals mentioned, for ordinary purpose in the laying season, hens will do quite as well, and they can thus be kept in better average condition than by a greater allowance. We have proved this by frequent practical experiments.

CUTTING CORN.—When the corn grains are glazed, the crop may be cut, delay after that only hardens the foder and deteriorates it. Topping the corn, that is, cutting off the stalks above the ears and curing these, which are the best part of the fodder, is a good practice where the closest economy is not necessary. Sometimes labor costs more than the price of the labor; then it is best to let the work go undone. Yet, as a rule, economy in the smallest things on a farm is profitable.

POTATOES.—Should be dug so soon as ripe, which is known by the drying down of the vines. Clean the ground of all weeds.

The Caves of Sacramento.

One of the most interesting features of mine development in the Sacramento district of which we have had but little to say in the past is the series of caves that have been opened at two or three points, and which have, it is thought, an intimate connection with the rich mineral deposits of the district. Just what this connection may be is a nice study to follow up. In the Jno Lode, one of the Sacramento Company's claims, the caves were struck at a depth of eighty feet, where the shaft widened into a room of many cubic yards in extent. The shape was irregular and passages led off here and there, the devous and labyrinthian windings of which no one has undertaken to thoroughly explore. The walls and floor of the cave are formed of great calcinates that have in ages past been built up by the lime-impregnated water dripping down, while the roof is hung with pure white stalactites that glister beautifully when the candle is held up to examine them. At another point higher up on the same hill, upon the claim of Hugh L. Rice, full as extensive series of caves exist. The first excavation in endeavoring to determine their extent, was made by Mr. Rice at a point where the caves opened in the face of the cliff. By gradually removing the debris that formed the floor, which was found to be impregnated with silver to the amount of fifteen or twenty ounces per ton, he succeeded in exploring a subterranean passage for sixty or seventy feet. Recently his attention was called to some woodchucks crawling into a small cleft in the rocks nearby, and he commenced excavating there. He has thus opened other caves lower down. The granite which was taken out of the upper caves formed an incrustation on the roof. It is a combination of lime and uranium. At several other points on the hill smaller caves have been opened, and while none of them have yet been found to be in direct conjunction with bodies of pay mineral, yet the experience of other districts where similar phenomena have been observed, as well as the indications here point to the probability of such a result.

DOMESTIC.

ROSE SAUCE.—This is an excellent sauce for puddings and one that looks very pretty. Peel and slice a fine large beet; boil it gently for twenty minutes in a pint and a half of water. Then add two onions and a half loaf sugar, the thin rind and strained juice of a lemon and a half stick of vanilla. Boil quickly and skim constantly until the liquid becomes a rich thick syrup, of a deep red color; then strain. When nearly cold stir in a gill of brandy, and when quite cold bottle and cork it closely. It will keep any length of time if properly made.

To Boil Sweet Corn.—Choose full grown corn, and let the rows be even and medium size. Pierce the grain with your nail, and if the corn is fresh and tender the milk will escape in a jet and not be thick. Corn, like potatoes, is the best steamed. If no steamer is at hand, place the corn in just enough water to cover it, and boil fifteen to twenty minutes, according to the size of the kernel. If boiled too long it becomes hard. Send it to the table wrapped in a napkin or towel placed on a meat dish. Serve hot.

The Government proposes putting a new post office in Pittsburgh, and purchased the property between Third and Fourth streets, fronting on Smithfield and running back to Cherry avenue.—General Grant sold the property to Mr. Kennedy of Carbo-line fame; he to remove them inside of thirty days. Mr. Kennedy is now doing that, and erecting twenty-five houses in a suburban town called "Homestead," of which he (Mr. K.) owns about nine-tenths. Mr. Kennedy is at present employing twenty girls and seven men, besides bookkeeper and printer. He has his own printing presses, three in number, paper cutter, and all the staff belonging to a first-class job printing office, including Job Boys and Devil. Keeps one printer, but has recently employed two to make boxes, buys paper, and has two half dozen small white birch brushes—a very common kind of smoothing harrow years ago, but now almost entirely superseded by some form of levelling, smoothing or weeding harrow. This last implement seems to be one of far greater usefulness than would at first appear. For weeding growing corn, or dressing a fallow, there is no implement so well fitted for the work as this; and so far as we can learn from those who have used it, every year confirms the good opinion expressed in its behalf when first introduced.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel the tomatoes and cut slices one-fourth of an inch thick, pack in a pudding dish in alternate layers with force meat made of ground chuck, butter, salt, pepper and little white sugar spread thickly on each layer of tomatoes, and when the dish is nearly full put tomatoes upon, a good bit of butter on each slice. Dust with pepper and a little sugar. Strain with bread crumbs and bake covered an hour. Remove the lid and then bake brown.

SCALLOPED EGGS.—1. Place the eggs in a warm saucepan, and cover with boiling water; let them stand where they will keep hot, but not boil, for ten minutes. This method will cook both whites and yolks. 2. Place the eggs in boiling water and boil three minutes and a half. By this method the white of the egg is hardened so quickly that the heat does not penetrate to the yolk until the last minute, and consequently the white is hard and the yolk hardly cooked enough. The first method is therefore the most healthful.

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The Republican.

Roll of Honor.
The following parties have paid wholly or in part their subscription to the Republican, within the last few days.

Camp & Son.

Allen Carey.

Allen Matthews.

Baby weather.

Butter and eggs in demand.

Nothing plenty but potatoes.

Democrats did you save the pieces?

We never heard but one man use bad words.

Miss Sallie Rowan, a Jacksonville, Ala., belle, is visiting friends in the city—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Emma Morris, of N. C., sister of Wm. H. and Joe Forney, is visiting her relatives and old friends of this place.

While the Carrier is absent our town subscribers will find their papers in the post office.

Miss Cynthia Whatley is a guest of Mrs. Caldwell. She will ever find a welcome among her old friends of Jacksonville.

Miss Kate Crawford will furnish you beautiful peacock feathers at a price that will baffle you.

The amiable and accomplished Miss Apple McKenzie, of Talladega, is visiting the family of Col. J. H. Caldwell, of this place.

After to-day our friends Wilson and Hammond will be found on the West side of the square, next door to the Republican office.

Anything in the fancy line you may wish to be found in Miss Kate Crawford's.

Borden & Alexander move into the room underneath the Republican office. They have added largely to their stock within the past week.

The young ladies of Tuskegee have gotten up a Leap Year Club, and say they anticipate some fun this fall in the way of surprise parties.

If you are troubled with rheumatism try Kendall's Spravine Cure. See Advt.

Mr. Thomas Blake, aged 80 years, of Calhoun county, died at his home Sunday the 31st. He was one of the first settlers of Randolph county. He leaves a large connection besides many friends to mourn his loss.

If you wish a new style Walking Mat, call on Miss Kate Crawford.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Woodard is still confined to a bed of sickness. We earnestly hope to see this good man restored to health.

We hear with pleasure that the Brick Corner will soon be occupied by our most worthy young friends George and J. C. Gray. May success attend this new venture.

Try Kendall's Spravine Cure, a sure remedy for Sprains, Colds, Rheumatism, or enlargement of the joints. See Advt.

We wish to call the attention of the town authorities to the fact that many persons are complaining of a breach of the town ordinance against hitching horses to shade trees and fences. Will our Marshal look into this matter?

Beautiful Ruching of all kinds, from 20 to 65cts. per yard to be found at Miss Kate Crawford's.

Once again the doors of the old Woodward stand are thrown open. Here you will find our old friends Driskill & Williams. Look out for big advertisements next week.

All colors of zephyr wool, very cheap, at Miss Kate Crawford's.

Let the people know what you have for sale through the columns of your town paper. Nothing pays so well in the long run as liberal advertising. The most successful men we know honestly acknowledge this fact.

Bonnets ready trimmed for sale at Miss Kate Crawford's.

Mr. S. J. Crook of this town proposes to raffle on Saturday week, the splendid trotter owned by Mr. Geo. Wilson. Forty tickets to be dollars a piece. Now here is a magnificent opportunity offered for the low price of two dollars, of becoming the owner of this celebrated steed. He is the lineal descendant of the classic Bucephalus.

A New Industry.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star, of the 23rd instant, states that "it has been only a year or two since pine straw first became an article of export in this market, and now we learn it is almost impossible to supply the demand for it. It is shipped North, where it undergoes certain preparation, and is then used for stuffing mattresses, in the place of oakum, and for other purposes, besides yielding a kind of wax in the first process to which it is subjected. There is a depot street, where it is baled for shipment."

A man in Joliet, Ill., sold his wife \$10, and new he wants to return. He says he would have no compunction about cheating in a horse trade, but this is too tough on the purchaser.

Toddlekins is a very small inn, in tall, but his three boys grew up to be well-bred young fellows, and his to fit him.

Farmers in Portugal plow with sticks, and hoe corn with boards because their fathers and grandfathers did. Filial affection could go no further.—Detroit Free Press.

Calhoun Co. Medical Association.

OXFORD, ALA., Nov. 9, 1880.
At a meeting consisting of a majority of the physicians of Calhoun county held pursuant to a public notice at the Council Hall, Dr. J. W. Pearce was called to the chair and J. F. M. Davis, M. D., was appointed temporary Secretary.

The chairman, Dr. Pearce, in a very explicit and impressive manner explained the purpose of the meeting after which went into a permanent organization of the Calhoun Co. Medical Association.

The following officers were elected, by ballot: S. C. Williams, M. D. of Oxford President, P. H. Brothers M. D. of Vice-President, J. C. LeGrand M. D. of Weaver's Station, Secretary, J. Y. Nesbit M. D. of Jacksonville, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected board of censors: Dr. E. H. Allen, of Oxford, Dr. T. S. Robertson of Oxford, Dr. J. W. Pearce, of Oxford, Dr. J. F. M. Davis of Choccolocco and Dr. R. P. Huger of Anniston.

On motion the President, Vice-President and Secretary were requested to prepare and send up to the State Medical Association copy of the bylaws and constitution of this association for a charter.

On motion it was decided that the dues or initiation fees shall be two dollars.

On motion it was decided to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the Jacksonville Republican.

On motion the Secretary was requested to write each Physician in the county and ask their co-operation and solicit their presence at the next meeting of the association which will be held in Jacksonville the first Tuesday in January 1881, to convene at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D. President, JNO. C. LEGRAND M. D. Sec.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A letter was received here to-day from Gen. Hancock and by an officer of the army who was formerly on his staff, in which Gen. Hancock says emphatically that he has no lot or part in the agitation relative to throwing out the vote of New York, and that he will not have any. He says he is opposed to the agitation and believes that Gen. Garfield was elected and should be inaugurated without any fuss.

[Listen!]

Union Springs Herald gives the following item: "They had a novel picnic out at Abernathy Saturday. Last spring the Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School gave each of his scholars a quart of cotton seed and offered a premium to the one who would raise the most cotton therefrom. They met Saturday by agreement to weigh and gin their cotton, and have a day of fun and recreation. It was found that Mr. D. E. Nix's quart had yielded the most. He was therefore given the premium. All hands repaired to Mr. H. G. Wilcoxen's steam ginney where all the cotton brought in by the members of the school was thrown together and ginned and packed into a nice bale, that weighed 476 pounds. It will be sold at auction and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a library for the school."

GEORGE WILKIE, Nov. 6—
NOTICE.

Mushroom Culture.

Considerable interest is being manifested in this country on the cultivation of mushrooms. One editor of a leading journal has fitted up a case near Glen Cove, L. I., at a cost of \$3,000 for the purpose. The spawn used in the United States is that obtained at the seed stores, in the shape of bricks. The bricks are broken into pieces the size of hickory nuts, and placed in holes made by a dibble, some six inches apart each way. In three or four weeks the spawn will have covered the bed, and in a few weeks the mushrooms will be large enough to pick, and the beds will last from four to six months. The industry is one in which there is a promising return for the outlay in its development in the United States. Much the greater part of the mushroom product which goes to supply the markets of the world comes from abandoned portions of the stone and plaster quarries under the suburbs of Paris, and at other places in France. In the department of the Seine alone, in which Paris is situated, are some 8,000 stone quarries, the abandoned parts of which are used by some 250 growers, producing, on an estimate, twenty-five tons of mushrooms daily, or to the value of \$2,000,000 per annum. The cultivation of the mushroom in these caves, is an interesting example of what may be accomplished where skill and industry are given to the work, although the natural resources for its prosecution are of the most meager character. These caves are from twenty-five to 150 feet below the surface and are entered through pits made by climbing down a ladder made by thrusting rounds through a pole fixed upright. At the bottom of these pits or entrances the passages radiate in different directions to the caves. At convenient points piles of manure and settings from the debris of the stone cuttings are piled and undergo preparation for the beds. When in proper condition, the beds—some twenty inches in depth—are placed in rows all over the bottom of the cave, with just a narrow passage between to facilitate the work of gathering. New beds are continually in preparation to take the place of the exhausted ones, and the cropping goes on uninterruptedly. The general practice in obtaining spawn is to use so much of an entire fresh bed when it begins to show the growth, as is necessary each day, which gives a product several days earlier than when the dry dormant spawn is used. The shafts or openings to the surface are made numerous enough to give perfect ventilation both for the health of the mushroom and the workmen. Strong drafts and sudden changes of temperatures are guarded against by trap-doors. The mushrooms are gathered daily at a very early hour in the morning, when the mushrooms large enough for use are seized and given a slight twist to clear them from contact with any others not fully grown, and removed with the roots entire.

Yosemite Creek Glaciers.

The broad many-fountained glacier to which the basin of Yosemite creek belonged was about fourteen miles in length by four in width, and in many places was not less than a thousand feet in depth. Its principal tributaries issued from lofty amphitheatres laid well back among the northern spurs of the Hoffman range. These at first pursued a westerly course; then, uniting with each other and absorbing a series of small affluents, from the Tuolumne, divided the trunk thus formed, swept round to the south in a magnificent curve, and poured its ice into Yosemite in cascades two miles wide. This broad glacier formed a kind of wrinkled ice cloud.

As it grew older, it became more regular and river-like; encroaching peaks overshadowed its upper fountains, rock islets rose at intervals among its shallowing currents, and its bright sculptured banks, nowhere overflowed, extended in massive drifts round the south to its mouth. As the ice winter drew near a close, the main trunk, becoming torpid, at length wholly disappeared in the sun, and a waiting multitude of plants and animals entered the new valley to inhabit the mansions prepared for them. In the meantime the chief tributaries, creeping slowly back into the shelter of their fountain shadows, continued to live and work independently, spreading moraine soil for gardens, scooping basins for lakelets, and leisurely completing the sculpture of their fountains. These also have at last vanished, and the whole basin is now full of light. Forests flourish luxuriantly over all its broad moraines, lakes and meadows, nestle among its dunes, and a thousand flowery gardens are outspread along its streams. When we walk the pathways of the Yosemite glaciators and contemplate their separate works, the mountains they have shaped, the canons they have furrowed, the rocks they have worn, and overwhelmed as at first with its uncomparable magnitude, we ask, is this all? wondering that so mighty a concentration of energy did not find yet grander expression.—John Muir, in Overland.

Birds as a Benefactor.

It is estimated that the insects injure the crops of the United States to the value of \$10,000,000 annually, and it is believed that much the greater part of this loss might be avoided by preventing the destruction of birds. Our husbandmen, as a rule, seem to treat their best friends as their most deadly enemies, and lose directly and severely by so doing. We always feel like choking the ignoramus who, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, spends the best part of the day in shooting birds "just for fun." This fun should be frowned down by public sentiment and prohibited by legal enactment.

Horse racing on Boston Common was complained of in 1789.

WHITE CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one cup milk.

AGRICULTURE.

STUBBLE-FIELDS.—Bare stubbles are often left to become a nursery for weeds, and the worst of our common weeds are thus multiplied and perpetuated. Rag weeds, amaranths, pig-weeds, beggar-ticks, and even thistles are permitted to overrun the fields as soon as the crops are removed, and are even seen surrounding the potatoe-tops and hiding these from sight. I have seen corn-stalks from which a crop of green beans have been taken and left to remain on the ground until these weeds outgrew them and overtopped them, ripening seeds and stocking the ground with a supply sufficient for a score of years of hard work. I don't know of any other business in which a man wasted his labor and time, and his neighbor causes himself so much future work or expense. It is thus not only in regard to weeds, but with insects of all kinds, which are permitted to increase and multiply by myriads until either one-fourth of the crops are destroyed by them, or the crop is saved only at the cost of one-fourth its value. Some of my neighbors insist that it is useless to fight against weeds or insects, that they are "natural to the ground," and spring out of it spontaneously and without seeding or breeding. In the same way a dairyman once would have me believe that the maggots in cheese originated naturally from cheese, and scouted the advice that he should keep the flies out of his curing-room, on the ground that the flies had nothing to do with the maggots. And yet we sometimes hear that farmers can never learn anything from agricultural colleges or experiment stations. The trouble is, that farmers who have these ideas do not read, observe, or exercise their common sense.

APPLES.—Apples should be perfectly dry when taken from the trees and kept until stored away for keeping over winter. — When picking use oval-shaped half-bushel baskets. The basket may be kept on the arm or a high stool near by, or both, being careful to put none into the basket but sound, smooth fruit and of fair size. When the basket is full carefully pour them in the bin, and when that is full, or at night, cover with boards to keep off the sun and rain. Continue the operation of picking during dry weather until done. Never cover the apples while in the orchard with straw. It makes them too warm, and there is no danger of the fruit being injured by the frost until late in the season. They must be kept dry and shaded from the sun. To keep them dry, airy, light cellar and especially clean and absolutely necessary. The size and quality of the cellar should be cemented with plaster to an even temperature of cold, and the bottom of the cellar cemented with waterproof cement to keep out the dampness. There should be one or more windows on opposite sides of the cellar to give free circulation of air when needed. These should be of glass and supported by hinges at the top so that they may be opened and shut as circumstances require.

SKIMMING MILK.—The wise man in enumerating the times and seasons made no mention of a time to skim milk, yet, nevertheless, there is a time—a right time, too—and that is just as the milk begins to sour in the bottom of the pail. Then the cream is all at the surface, and should at once be removed—with as little of the milk as possible, allowed to remain until the acid reaches the cream it impairs its quality. The housewife or dairy maid who thinks to obtain a greater quality by letting the milk stand beyond what time labor under a most egregious mistake.

THE RAISING OF HORSES in the great Yellow Stone Valley has become an important and profitable business. Some of these herders have from \$500 to \$1,500 each, and dispose of their three year old colts at from \$50 to \$500 per head. The animals feed on grass alone, and the only shelter afforded from the weather is the roughly built sheds; still the animals thrive well, and are, as a rule, more valuable than those bred elsewhere.

DRILLING WHEAT.—Many farmers are testing the practice of outvaluing wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactory. Cultivating or hoing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16 inch rows, by stopping every alternate sprout. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the space between the drills.

EATING ENOUGH and To Much. The amount of nourishment which a person needs greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits and work. A sedentary man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain-worker needs more than an idler. But unquestionably, the majority of us take more than we need. Indeed, food and work are distributed most unequally. The man of leisure is also the man of means, and, accordingly, fares sumptuously all the way to his mouth. As the ice winter drew near a close, the main trunk, becoming torpid, at length wholly disappeared in the sun, and a waiting multitude of plants and animals entered the new valley to inhabit the mansions prepared for them. In the meantime the chief tributaries, creeping slowly back into the shelter of their fountain shadows, continued to live and work independently, spreading moraine soil for gardens, scooping basins for lakelets, and leisurely completing the sculpture of their fountains. These also have at last vanished, and the whole basin is now full of light. Forests flourish luxuriantly over all its broad moraines, lakes and meadows, nestle among its dunes, and a thousand flowery gardens are outspread along its streams. When we walk the pathways of the Yosemite glaciators and contemplate their separate works, the mountains they have shaped, the canons they have furrowed, the rocks they have worn, and overwhelmed as at first with its uncomparable magnitude, we ask, is this all? wondering that so mighty a concentration of energy did not find yet grander expression.—John Muir, in Overland.

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DOMESTIC.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.—In these days when the whole country is flooded with parched and ground coffee, it is of interest to housekeepers to be able to tell whether they are getting the real article, or an adulteration of chicory, a vastly cheaper material. The following simple test is recommended by an authority, as never failing: Spread a spoonful of coffee gently on the top of water in a bowl of glass. If pure coffee will not sink for some minutes and will not color the water, and when fully saturated if rubbed between the fingers, the grain will feel rough and hard; but, if chicory will sink to the bottom at once, rapidly absorbing the water, like bread crumbs, and as sinks, it will give a dark reddish tinge to the water. Take up some of these crumbs, and, instead of feeling rough and hard like the grains of pure coffee, they will rub soft and mush be between your fingers like bread crumbs.

COOLING WATER.—A simple contrivance for cooling water has been invented by M. Tossell of France. It is described in *Les Mondes*, and consists of a cylindrical cup for holding any liquid into which may be plunged an inner goblet, shaped like an inverted truncated cone, and having a lid which rests on the outer cup. Putting 160 grammes of nitrate of ammonia in the inner goblet, filling it with cold water, and stirring it so as to hasten the solution, the temperature of the outer liquid is soon reduced at least 12 degrees C. or 22 degrees F. The salt may be used for an indefinite period by spreading it on a plate after each trial, and exposing it to the sun until it crystallizes anew. The inventor prepares a salt which will lower the temperature 29 degrees C. or 50 degrees F., in the warmest countries.

FEEDING LADIES.

These languid, tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to stand on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

TAPIOCA CUSTARD.—After soaking a cup of tapioca until perfectly soft, drain off any surplus water and add a quart of new milk, set the dish in one of boiling water to prevent sticking or burning, sweeten to taste when it is done, and spread the whites of eggs over the top; brown a delicate color in the oven.

ONE is frequently annoyed at this season on finding specks of hard cream in the buttermilk. It need not be wasted if one will take the trouble to strain it out with a wire sieve. It can be used for biscuits, cake, or anything one would use cream for. An aunt whose family is fond of them, keeps on hand a quantity of sweet biscuits made with it. I eat best dessert by saying they are richer and half as thick as biscuits, and thicker and nearly as sweet as cookies. They are excellent to eat with milk or fruit, for children's lunches, or a "picked up" dinner.

THIS is a nice time of night for you to be coming in," said a mother to her daughter, who returned from a walk at ten o'clock. "When I was like you," continued she, "my mother would not allow me out later than 7 o'clock." "Oh, you had a nice set of mother," mused the girl. "I had, you young jade," said the mother, "a nice mother than you ever had."

A SCHOOLBOY spelled decimal and pronounced it dismal. "What do you mean by calling that dismal?" exclaimed the teacher. "Cause it is," answered the boy. "It's dismal fractions. All fractions are dismal. There isn't a bit of fun in any of 'em."

A LITTLE BOY was walking with his hands, and there fell from above his head an avalanche of snow blown by the wind from a neighboring chimney. "Hello!" cried he, quite astonished, "You had a nice set of mother," mused the girl. "I had, you young jade," said the mother, "a nice mother than you ever had."

SAID a crafty husband to his business partner, "I have promised my wife an immense surprise for birthday." "More extravagance?" "I shall give her nothing, it will be an immense surprise."

RICK SOUPLE.—Pick and wash a teaspoonful of rice. Put it into a sauceron with a pint of milk sweetened to taste and a pod of vanilla. Let the milk boil till the rice is thoroughly done. When cold remove the stick of vanilla, and work in the yolks of six eggs, one by one, then stir in the whites of eight eggs. Whipped to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a plain cake mould, put it into the oven at once, bake for about half an hour, and serve in the mould with a napkin pinned round it, or place the mould into a silver souffle dish.

SUNSHINE CAKE.—The whites of eleven eggs and yolks of six; one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, measured after once sifted; one cup of flour, measured after sifting; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one of extract of orange. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and gradually beat in the sugar. Beat the yolks in a similar manner, add the beaten whites and the orange. Finally, stir in the flour. Mix quickly and well, and place in pans. Bake fifty minutes in a slow oven.

WHEN you order a new covering for your parasol, of a particular color, you should always give the shade, my dear," said a lady to her daughter, who exclaimed, "Give the shade, mamma! Why, the parasol will do that!"

TODDLERS.—A very small man, indeed, but he said he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows, and his wife began to cut down their old clothes to fit him.

THE married man who came home from a political meeting at 2 A. M. the other day discovered that his wife could outtalk any politician in the country.

"JULIA" wants to know how to keep her husband home at night, and the Oil City *Derrick* advises her to have female minstrel shows in the parlor and have bear saloons in the yard, &c.

AN IOWA man sent his wife to a prayer meeting to prepare herself for death, as he intended to kill her when she returned. She went, but didn't go back.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure, for particular see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month and gone out of favor as rapidly, but being sustained by merit, have won world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery, purifies and enriches the blood, purges fevers, and cures all skin and mucous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing the complexion, which is a scourge of the lungs. If the bowels are constive take Picard's Pellets (little pills). Both sold by druggists.

"My worthy friend and neighbor, Whence comes that smile serene?" "O, I am now three happy—I've found it—CANBOLINE."

EVERYDAY BLACKBERRY JAM.—Dry your berries with a towel if they are not picked in dry weather; to every pound of fruit one-half pound of C. sugar; cook for one hour, stirring all the time; no water. Put in patent glass jars. Ought to keep until next blackberry season.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—This is very light and delicate for invalids. An even tablespoonful of tapioca soaked for two hours in nearly a cup of new milk; stir into this the yolk of a fresh egg, a little sugar, a grain of salt, and bake in a cup for fifteen minutes. A little jelly may be eaten with it, or a few fresh raspberries.

BLANC-MANGA FOR INVALIDS.—One ounce of gelatine, one quart of milk, and sweetened with white sugar; put on fire and stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then pour in a bowl and stir until it is cold; flavor with vanilla; mix with milk to consistency of stiff batter, pour into buttered mold and stand four hours.

"My worthy friend and neighbor,

Whence comes that smile serene?"

"O, I am now three happy—I've found it—CANBOLINE."

EVERYDAY BLACKBERRY JAM.—Dry

your berries with a towel if they are

not picked in dry weather; to every

ounce of fruit one-half pound of C.

sugar; cook for one hour, stirring all

the time; no water. Put in patent

glass jars. Ought to keep until next

blackberry season.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6th, 1879.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOC.

ASSOCIATION.—*Georgetown*—For years I have

been a great sufferer. My trouble first

started with terrible ague and chills

and constipation. This left me in 1878

with a racking cough and frequent

bleeding from the lungs. Since this

time I have been continually doctored

consulting physicians without number.

ANATHEMA.—One

tablespoonful of

black pepper, one

tablespoonful of

nutmeg, one

tablespoonful of

allspice, one

tablespoonful of

peppermint, one

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Republican

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 2275.

11.

REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

One year in advance \$3.00

not paid in advance \$3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One year in less, first in

set, \$1.00

use square counted as two, etc.

quarter charged at advertising rates.

Surgeon notices \$0.50

Announcement of Candidates.

County Officers \$5.00

State Officers \$10.00

Communications affecting the claims of can-

didates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square three months \$5.00

Two squares twelve months \$10.00

Four squares three months \$15.00

Six squares twelve months \$20.00

Eight squares three months \$25.00

Ten squares twelve months \$30.00

Twelve squares three months \$35.00

Fourteen squares twelve months \$40.00

Fourteen squares three months \$45.00

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Fourteen squares twelve months \$750.0

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1880.

Our patrons should bear in mind that the proprietor is absent, in Montgomery attending to the business of this senatorial district, and money is very much needed to keep his business at home going while he is absent. Every one indebted to the office for subscription, or otherwise, should come forward and pay up, that his business may not languish in his absence.

Humbugged Again.

This time by J. M. Stoddart & Co., 727 Ches. St. Philadelphia. After complying with a proposition to publish their card and take in exchange a certain already named list of music; we have received another flaming Circular, with a different list altogether from which to make our selection, with information that first named supply was entirely exhausted. Now we don't propose to be swindled in any such manner. They are welcome to what they have made out of us and keep their cast off merchandise for those who are more willing to work for nothing. We give this very reliable firm a free notice with the hope that others may take warning.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

The most distressing accounts of fires are to be found in the telegraph reports of every day in different localities. How long Jacksonville is to enjoy immunity from the devastating element is beyond the ken of man. Therefore in view of the possibilities, will it not be wisdom for our town authorities to look well to every resource to combat the destroying element should we have a visitation the coming season? The water works should be put in good repair and a bountiful supply of water insured—the hose and reel, now lying neglected, should be looked after and put in good repair—the fire company should have a full and complete organization with good and efficient officers to direct its movements in case of fire. The long exemption of the town from fire is no argument that it will not be visited this winter by this terrible scourge. It will be wisdom in those having the weal of the town in trust to look well to this matter and act promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Election of So'tcitors.

First Circuit. G. W. Taylor, of Choctaw. Second Circuit. P. S. Ferguson, of Montgomery. Third Circuit. Alto V. Lee, of Barbour. Fourth Circuit. P. H. Pitts, of Perry. Fifth Circuit. S. J. Durdy, of Cossa. Sixth Circuit. T. W. Colahan, of Greene. Seventh Circuit. J. T. Martin, of Calhoun. Eighth Circuit. H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale.

Two violent shocks of earthquake occurred at midnight at Agram, causing great consternation among the people.

The greater portion of New Port, Arkansas, situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 15th. About 200 families were rendered homeless and the distress is represented as very great. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

From the best data that we can get the two houses of the 47th Congress will be a dead lock, the Senate standing a tie of straight party men, with two independent Democrats. It is extremely probable, therefore, that the Democrats will hold the Senate. According to the list prepared by the Pittsburgh Post the House of representatives will stand 149 Republicans, 141 Democrats and 8 Greenbackers. These figures, says the Montgomery Advertiser, may be changed before the House meets a year hence, but in what direction it is hard to predict.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown was elected U. S. Senator by the Georgia Legislature on the 16th inst.

The National Convention of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers assembled in Philadelphia on the 16th. About five hundred delegates were present from all parts of the United States.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 10, 1880. The city is jammed to its fullest extent. The Genl. Assembly, the Fair and session of the U. S. Court combined have brought large numbers of people here from all parts of the State. There are now on the ground seventy five candidates for Senator and five candidates for U. S. Senator, each with from one to five friends to help them importune members of the Legislature for the places they covet. As only eight solicitors can be elected from the State, it is clear that many of the very competent and clever gentlemen who are seeking the place will have to go home disappointed.

The Senate went into a permanent organization Tuesday and the House Wednesday. Jno. D. Rutherford was the unanimous choice of the Senate for President and N. H. R. Dawson was made Speaker of the House after a sharp contest for it with Messrs. Langdon, Brewster and Foster in the caucus. Mr. Howell of our Senatorial District was elected Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk of the Senate and Robt. Hasson of Calhoun was made Doorkeeper of the House. Eddie Woodward of your town was made one of the two pages of the Senate. These are probably the only officers of either House in whom your readers will be interested. The introduction of bills began in the Senate to-day. They were mostly of unimportant character except one by Mr. Harrison of Lee looking to the regulation of prices of goods sold on credit as compared with cash prices. As the bill was not read at length, I have no means of arriving at its full meaning.

The Governor's Message was read in the House to-day, but not in the Senate. It is said to be a lengthy document. You will see it by the time this reaches you, in print.

Among the distinguished men of the State who are here looking on the Senatorial contest are Gen. Morgan, Gen. Wm. H. Forney, and Thos. H. Henderon, Charles Shely and Tom Williams, all members of Congress. The Fair is so far a success, though the exhibits do not come up to the expectation. Your correspondent and Hon. Jno. D. Hammond and Senator Cunningham went out to-day for the first time and witnessed some good racing. The session promises to be important and the proceeding interesting. It is to be hoped it will result in great good to the people.

Among the visitors to the city are Misses Emma Francis, Ella Abernathy, Maudie Dean, Frankie and Annie Wylie, Capt. James Crook and Lady and Mrs. Hanes, Martin and Jno. M. Caldwell of Jacksonville.

I hope to be able to give you something of interest in my next.

I forgot to mention that in the caucus of the House Independents were ruled out. There are none in the Senate. They are thus practically debarred a choice in the election of officers of the House, solicitors and U. S. Senators and it will be seen that a constituency who send Independents to the Legislature practically disfanchise themselves in reference to these important matters. There are four Independents and one Radical in the House.

L. W. G.

Just as it happened last week, we are again disappointed in getting our Montgomery letter in time for publication. This we suppose is owing to bad management in making connection at Calera. This is certainly a thing to be complained of. No Montgomery papers at all to-day, and they have for some time been coming a day behind time.

Instead of our own we clip from the Selma Times the following letter.

MONTGOMERY, 17, 1880.

Both Houses of the General Assembly have gone to work with a determination to dispose of legislation with unusual rapidity, and while much work is being done, every measure is being thoroughly considered before passed upon.

The Senate, yesterday, passed several bills, among which was one to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor for Montgomery county. In my humble judgment, the Circuit Solicitors should be required to perform all duties pertaining to prosecutions for the State; but as a bill was introduced in the House on yesterday allowing the appointment of County Solicitors to prosecute persons charged with misdemeanors before the county court; to represent the State in the absence of the Circuit Solicitor, in habeas corpus cases, there may be a necessity for such legislation.

The House, yesterday, had quite a discussion upon the bill to amend the Code as to liability of outstanding crops etc. Some few numbers thought the penalty of sending the thief to the penitentiary for stealing an article of so small a value as one ear of corn, too heavy, but a large majority thought otherwise. The bill passed, after changing the penalty to not less than one nor more than ten years, instead of not less than two nor more than five. The effect of the change is that the thief may be sentenced to labor for the county, if his sentence is for one year.

Both Houses transacted considerable business this morning, but none of importance.

The inauguration will take place on the 24th inst.

P. H. J.

One wing of the State Insane Asylum at St. Peters, Minnesota, was burned on the night of the 15th. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. No insurance.

The latest news from the burning is contained in a Bulletin, of the 15th which says: The number of lives lost by the burning and freezing at the Insane Asylum is variously estimated at from 20 to 50; the loss on the building is \$300,000." A special dispatch, dated 4 a. m. says: "The scene of the burning of the poor inmates in the hospital was heart rending, in the extreme. So appalling a sight has rarely been witnessed. The pa-

tients in the annex wing were males, and many of them refused to leave the building at all. They ran up and down the halls, screaming and crying, and those who could not be coaxed or forced out of the building became victims of the flames. Those who escaped fled, half naked, in all directions and could not be overtaken. The night was bitterly cold and the sufferings of these poor wretches half clothed and with bare feet, can hardly be imagined. There were about 600 patients in the building, and what will be done with those who escaped is a serious question.

A Presidential Pension Fund.

New York Sun.

This is what is proposed by our very highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Times:

It is understood that the fund is to retire the benefit of Gen. Grant.

The salary of President was doubled for his benefit.

Was not that enough for him to get along with?

It is well understood that Mr. Hayes retires from the White House with accumulations, within the four years he occupied it, of between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Was Mr. Hayes a better manager than Gen. Grant?

Then again, Gen. Grant has had two hours and several bull rings given him. What has become of them?

What has become of his—man and wife are one of his share in the black Friday's profits of the spiritual firm of Fisk and Gould?

Mr. Gould now has two papers, both daily. He is one of the smartest fellows in the world; but in those days for White House favorites he had to hat and did pay gold.

And writing one word reminds us that there is only a letter of difference between Gould and Grant.

They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. F. CROW & BROS.

Nov. 20, 1880—G.

A young man in Talladega says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says if his employers do not watch him he thinks he can accomplish the task.—*Talladega Messenger.*

A Violent Death.

John Hoffman, an employee in the Crescent Oil City Works at New Orleans, attempted to replace a belt that slipped from the pulley, when he was caught between it and the pulley, twisted around, and thrown with great violence a distance of about fifteen feet, his head striking against a wooden brace, and his skull being crushed into a jelly.—*Mobile Daily News.*

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

Tax Collector's Last Round.

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.

No. 10 Rabbit Town, Wed. Dec. 1. '80
11. Ledges, Thurs. '80
9. Cross Plains, Friday '80
8. Green's S. H. Stat. '80
10. White Plains, Mon. '80
11. Daviessville, Tues. '80
12. Centre, Wed. '80
13. Oxford, Thurs. '80
14. Anatonia, Fri. & Sat. '80
15. Maddox, Monday '80
16. Sulphur Springs, Tues. '80
17. Polkville, Wed. '80
6. Pitts Hill, Thurs. '80
7. Hollingsworth Sat. '80
2. Alexander, Mon. & Tu. '80
3. June Bug, Wed. '80
1. Jacksonville, Thurs. '80

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. T. GOODLETT.

T. C. Calhoun County.

Nov. 6. '80—td.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA } C. J. Cooper
} Calhoun County, } or & Son,
} Plaintiffs, vs. Jas. D. Martin, Defendant,
} W. A. Scarborough, Garnishee.

Whereas C. J. Cooper & Son having to the undersigned a Just cause of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State, and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me,

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Oct. 1880, J. S. KELLY.

Henry Black | In Chancery at Jack- | J. P.
vs. sonville Alabama. | vs. sonville Alabama.

Amanda Black. | In Chancery at Jack- | J. P.
vs. sonville Alabama. | vs. sonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Co-plaintiffs, Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non-resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsboro, Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty two years. It is therefore ordered by the court that the publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or defend to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black, Done at office, 2d Nov. 1880. Wm. H. HAMES.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Co-plaintiffs in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non-resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee, Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty two years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Amanda Black to answer or defend to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

WATSON.

JACKSONVILLE.

ALABAMA.

TENNESSEE.

MISSISSIPPI.

GEORGIA.

LOUISIANA.

ARKANSAS.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS.

NEBRASKA.

MONTANA.

IDAHO.

WYOMING.

UTAH.

COLORADO.

NEW MEXICO.

ARIZONA.

NEVADA.

CALIFORNIA.

OREGON.

WASHINGTON.

ALASKA.

HAWAII.

GUAM.

PUERTO RICO.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

DOMINICA.

SAINT LUCIA.

SAINT VINCENT.

SAINT THOMAS.

SAINT JEROME.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

SAINT PELAGIA.

SAINT ANDREW.

SAINT JAMES.

SAINT JEROME.

SAINT PETER.

SAINT PAUL.

SAINT ANDREW.

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SAINT PETER.

SAINT PAUL.

In New York.

10.—The Democrats, collecting a great mass of proof of the fact that certain frauds were committed in the state and city elections, the total vote in the state north of the city, the gain was 22,000. The Democrats, in the counties along the Hudson, where men from Vermont were imported along the western boundary, where men came from western states and all through the southern tier of counties. In this city the most barefaced frauds have been discovered, especially in the lower wards, where Italians and negroes were voted by the score from several houses. The Tammany investigating committee have proofs of several hundred illegal votes being cast, although they have not got fairly to work. It is fair to suppose from the beginning made, that the cases will count to thousands.

The Democrats are making no noise about this; they disclaim any intention of moving toward throwing out the state's vote. It is their purpose not to consider that part of the subject until all the proofs are before them, for to do so would be only to excite needless alarm.

But they seem convinced that they were cheated out of the state for Gen. Hancock by outragous frauds, and they propose to prove it. They certainly are succeeding so far as they have gone.

Protests are being filed with the canvassers in nearly every county against the return of the vote. In the counties where frauds are known to have been perpetrated the allegation of fraud is set up. In others exceptions are taken to the form of ballot for electors, the plain requirement of the law relative to the exceptions having been disregarded by Republicans.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17.—The News Louis ville special says: "A construction train on the Dallas & Wichita Railroad went through a temporary bridge over the creek last evening and 13 laborers were wounded, three of whom have died. Physicians from Dallas reached the scene by special train and would not allow the wounded to be moved. One is being trepanned and sutured. Half of the wounded will die."

A Dallas special says: "The city was thrown into great excitement yesterday by the arrival of forty armed farmers bringing in the body of a dead man, and stating that Marion Johnston, a planter, was met 12 miles from the city by two masked men, and was knocked down and robbed. A party went in pursuit and five other farmers were met who had been robbed, and they joined in the pursuit. The outlaws were overtaken about three miles from Dallas and a fight occurred.

One robber, recognized as Adam Curles, of Nashville, Tennessee, was killed, but the other escaped with 18 bushknif in his body.

Eleven farmers are known to have been robbed. Both these men are believed to have been implicated in the robbery of Adams & Lenard's bank recently.

ATLANTA, Nov. 17.—Judge Jas. Jackson was elected to-day Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Martin J. Crawford Second Associate Judge. After 3 ineffectual ballots for a Third Associate Justice, the Legislature adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Harry Richards, engineer of the American rice mill on Fulton street, was caught in the machinery to-day and crushed to death.

EXHUMING THE SON.—In the rich agricultural regions of Texas the planters never think of applying manure to their lands, they seem to have no idea that they will ever wear out. But in this they are mistaken. In every case where land is not annually overflowed by some stream, the soil must eventually become exhausted, and that condition will come far sooner than they are calculating upon. At present they take everything from the soil, returning nothing. They even gather and burn their cotton stalks. It is all wrong, and will be found out by future generations, if not by the present.

A man in Jersey City died the other day from hydrocephalus eleven years after a dog had bitten him.

The next thing somebody will be taken sick of colic because they ate an apple.—*Buffalo Courier*.

Mahone's Amabilities, The Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Mahone has been in the city for a day or two. He positively declined to state his political affiliations, or say how he proposes to act, as between the two parties; but as he has been in conference with Collector Brady, of Virginia, A. M. Clapp, of the National Republican, and Geo. C. Gorham, all prominent Republicans, it is generally assumed that he will be with the Republicans.

He will probably refuse to go into the ranks of either party, and his future course is somewhat uncertain. If he acts with the Republicans, he will lose nearly all his white supporters in Virginia.

The compilers of the census will have sufficient data of population before Congress on the 15th of December next on which to base an apportionment bill; but, in view of trouble about deputy marshals, and the small number of working days in the session, it will be about as much as Cong. S. can do to pass the usual apportionment bills and the bill to authorize the refunding of the six hundred and seventy-five millions of five and six thousand due in May and June next.

There has never been a case where the apportionment has been made at the session immediately following the census.

The regulation of the order of the electoral count will give rise to a debate and consume much time.

Secretary Sherman's letter assuring that Garfield will be embarrassed in getting rid of him creates much amusement, both with Republicans and Democrats. The stalwarts, or the Conkling Grant element, especially regard it as important.

It is conceded that there will be a new Cabinet out and out.

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Had Been Out of the United States.

Little Rock Gazette.

"When I was abroad," remarked Mr. McQuint, "I—"

"You what," exclaimed Robb, "when you were abroad? Why, hang it, I have known you all my life, and to my certain knowledge you have never been out of Arkansas. I wouldn't bet that you were ever fifty miles from Little Rock."

"You will please excuse me," continued McQuint, "but I'll bet you twenty-five dollars that I went out of the United States some time ago."

"I'll take you. Put up."

The money was given to a stakeholder.

"Now," said Robb, "can you prove your assertions?"

"I said that I had been out of the United States, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"Well, I have."

"When?"

"In 1861, when Arkansas went out of the Union."

The bet was declared in McQuint's favor.

Mountain Farm for Sale.

George White will sell his Mountain farm of 40 acres well supplied with fruit, and a vineyard for \$300 or he will sell 120 acres for \$400. Terms cash.

GEORGE WHITE.

Nov. 6.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Take your hands out of your pockets, young man. You are losing time. Time is valuable. People feel it at the other end of the line when death is near and eternity pressing them into such small quarters, for the work of this life craves hours, days, weeks, years. If those at this end of the line, if youth with its abundance of resources, would only feel that time was precious! Time is a quarry. Every hour may be a nugget of gold. It is time in whose invaluable moments we build our bridges, spike the iron rails to the sleepers, launch our ships, dig our canal, run our factories. You might have planted twenty hills of potatoes while I have been talking to you, young man. Take your hands out of your pockets.

The world wants those hands. You need not take them out of America. They can find a market, here at home. The country wants those hands, selling dry goods in New York, cradling wheat in Minnesota, raising cotton in Alabama, weaving cloth at Lowell, picking oranges in Florida, digging gold in Colorado, catching mackerel from the deck of a down east fishing smack. Take your hands out of your pockets.

And what a laudable thing it is to meet the wants of society and do your best! When you are an old man, what an honorable thing your hand will be.

Did you ever think of the dignity investing the wrinkled hand of an old worker? It has been so useful, lifted so many burdens, and wrought in such honorable service. Who wants a hand without a character when old age comes—a soft, flabby, do-nothing hand?

You are willing to work, you say, but can't find anything to do.

Nothing to do! Do the first thing that comes along. Saw wood, get in coal, go on errands. In short, do anything honest with your hands, but don't let them loaf in your pockets.—*Golden Days*.

L. W. GRANT.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law to prevent the firing of the forests in Calhoun County.

SAM L. NOBLE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a bill to incorporate the town of Daviston in Calhoun County.

J. F. DAVIS

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Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a bill to incorporate the town of Daviston in Calhoun County.

J. F. DAVIS

and others.

It is refreshing to see such a whole-some business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cottman have in Driggs, Rome, Ga.

They are reliable and experienced men.

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DOMESTIC.

PURE WATER.—It is the almost invariable custom to judge of a water by the quantity of organic matter it contains, no matter what its origin, and a variation of two or three times a given amount is held to make the difference between a good and a bad water. Professor Huxley gave it as his opinion, speaking as a biologist, "that water may be as pure as can be as regards chemical analysis, and yet, as regards the human body, be as deadly as prussic acid, and on the other hand may be chemically gross and yet be no harm to any one." "I am aware," he continues, "that chemists may consider this as a terrible conclusion, but it is true, and the public are guided by percentages alone, and are often led astray."

The real value of a determination of the quality of organic impurity in a water is, that by it a very shrewd notion can be obtained as to what has had access to that water." However startling these statements may be to those who judge of the wholesomeness of a water by the amount of organic matter it may contain, we believe it to be none the less an accurate description of facts. It is within our knowledge that our most wholesome supplies sometimes contain an excess of organic matter, and that the waters which give rise to typhoid fever and other hardly less serious disorders are frequently just those which contain the least, the difference of course being that in the one case the organic matter is innocuous, in the other deadly.

CURE FOR NIGHT SWEATS.—The night perspirations of consumptive persons are a notable factor in the progress of the disease, and many remedies have been tried for them, one of the most effective being sulphate of atropine. This, however, is not always applicable. Recently, in a rebellious case Dr. Kohlmann (a Belgian) thought to use the powder which is employed in the German Army as a remedy for sweating of the feet, and known as *stamptover*; it contains salicylic acid (three parts) and silicate of magnesia (eighty-seven parts). The effect was remarkable; the night-sweats, which had persisted several months, stopped the first night, and six months after they had not reappeared. Another case was also successfully treated. The method is, rubbing the powder, each evening over the whole body; if the skin be too dry, a little lard or alcoholic solution of tannin should be rubbed on first. As the powder may provoke coughing the patient should, during application, hold a handkerchief to the mouth and nose.

A Ladies Wish.

"Oh, how I wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using *Hop Bitters*, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it—*Cairo Bulletin*.

FISH CHOWDER.—The best dish for chowder are haddock and striped bass. Cut the fish in pieces an inch thick and two inches square; take six or eight good sized slices of salt pork; put them in the bottom of an iron pot and try them till crisp. Take out the pork, leaving the fat, chop the pork fine. Put in the pot a layer of fish a layer of split crackers, some of the chopped pork, a little black and red pepper, a little chopped onion, then another layer of fish split crackers an seasoning. Do this till you have used all your fish. Then just cover your fish with water and stew slowly until it is tender; thicken the gravy with powdered crackers; add ketchup if you like. Boil up the gravy once and pour over the fish; squeeze in the juice of a lemon, add salt if necessary.

STEWED TOMATOES.—Put a bit of butter in a hot saucepan, and after it has melted add the tomatoes peeled and sliced; season with pepper only, cover the saucepan closely, and set it where the tomatoes will stew very slowly stirring occasionally with a silver or wooden spoon. When sufficiently cooked add salt and butter, and serve hot. Tomatoes should never be cooked in an iron kettle, nor stirred with an iron spoon, as it spoils the color of the fruit.

CREAM TARTLETS.—Make a short paste with one white and three yolks of eggs, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and flour work it lightly, roll it out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Line some tart pans with it, fill them with uncooked rice to keep their shape, and bake them in a moderate oven till done. Remove the rice, and fill the tartlets with jam, or with stewed fruit, and on the top put a heaped spoonful of whipped cream.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

POTATO DICHEESE.—Boil and pass through a sieve half a dozen potatoes. There must be no lumps. Add a gill of cream, the yolks of three eggs, pepper, a little chopped parsley and a bit of nutmeg. The mixture must be thoroughly smooth and well amalgamated. Take a tablespoonful at a time, form into a ball, brush on the top slightly with the beaten egg, and set them in the oven until slightly browned.

POTTED VEAL.—Three and one-half pounds of raw leg of veal, chopped, one heaping tablespoon salt, one heaping tablespoon black pepper, eight tablespoons butter, a few pounds of butter crackers, a little chopped parsley and a bit of nutmeg. The mixture must be thoroughly smooth and well amalgamated. Take a tablespoonful at a time, form into a ball, brush on the top slightly with the beaten egg, and set them in the oven until slightly browned.

NEW ENGLAND MEATPIES.—Bake two eggs well with a tablespoonful of butter; add a pint of milk. Take three cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, and a half a teaspoonful of salt; sift into the milk and eggs; beat quickly and drop into muffin-bings or geno-pans, leaving room for them to rise; bake immediately in a quick oven.

SPICED PLUMS.—Four pounds brown sugar, seven pounds plums, one pint elder vinegar, one nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice. Boil all slowly two hours.

In October, when the words are glorious in their scarlet and golden draperies, is the time to seek the Autumn leaves and ferns. A severe Cold is often the result of such pleasure trips. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures Coughs and Colds. Price 25cts.

HUMOROUS.

A YOUNG lady had been spending the day with a bachelor minister and his sister. The young lady, whose name was Miss Hope, had been much gratified by the kindly treatment received at the good old manse, and on leaving expressed her thanks for the kindness of the minister, making at the same time the remark that she had not yet been in the pulpit; but, she continued, "I will be over on the Sabbath to hear you." I shall be very glad to see you, Miss Hope, and, under the interesting circumstances, you might suggest a text for the occasion, and I will do all the justice to it I can," "I will be glad to do that, sir," replied the lady. "How would this one do—Lay hold upon the Hope set before you?"

ONE day recently, a prominent business man was about to enter his favorite resort for dinner, he was accosted by an individual with a decidedly care-worn expression, who begged that he would assist him to get something to eat. As the man looked like a worthy object of charity, the gentleman told him to go in, and directed the waiter to give him twenty-five cents' worth of food and charge it to his check. After finishing his own dinner the gentleman was proceeding to settle for his check, when, noticing a humorous look on the waiter's face, he asked him what the hungry man had ordered. The reply was: "Five glasses of lager."

Mr. STEPHEN GREEN, writing of lake and deep-water fishing, insists that there are a dozen fish lost from haste and impatience to one lost because of delay; so long as the line is taut, he says, the fish is not likely to get away.

Now we know why we don't have better luck when we go fishing. We pull up soon—pretty often before we have a bite. We supposed it was because we had forgotten to spit on the bait.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, with two little girls, evidently twins, about 3 years of age, are seated at one of the tables in the dining-room waiting for their breakfast to be brought to them. One of the little girls, who had been intently observing what was passing, suddenly turned to her sister and said: "Why don't papa say 'drace'?" The reply was: "They ain't got any Dad in Rochester."

Last Sunday a gentleman went into a drug store and asked to buy a piece of soap. "Can't sell anything but medicines on Sunday," "But, man alive, don't you know that cleanliness is next to godliness?" "Well, I can't help it, it is." "You don't half try," responded the scrofuler for soap, as he went out without it.

SNOOKS was a hard case, but he took a turn about and joined the Church, expecting great spiritual regeneration from the act. Next day he was perambulating his shop in a deep slumber, and soliloquizing sotto voce, yet so loud as to be overheard by his workmen: "I ain't experienced any conversion." "I don't see any difference," "I don't feel any change, and d—n it, I don't believe there is any."

HERE is a good specimen of the laboriously manufactured joke: "What do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of questionable appearance. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are profits," responded the querist; "I took them to be patriarchs."

YOU have seen the driftwood and the froth thrown up on the beach by the ever-advancing, ever-retreating waves? There may be nothing very poetical in the thought, but that is about the appearance of the borders of a sweet young girl's mouth after she has struggled successfully with boiled corn on the cob.

AN Iowa schoolmaster knocked down a hornet's nest to use in illustrating a lecture, but if the remarks he made immediately after while walking across the country were merely those he intended to use in the lecture relative to the hornet's nest—and they certainly referred to the nest—the discourse was one totally unfit for children to hear.

NO woman has tried Dobigny Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.), fails to see its wonderful economy. Ask your grocer to get it, and give it a trial.

A RICH SCOTCHMAN, at the point of death, said to his pastor: "Do you think that if I left £10,000 to the Presbyterian Church my soul w'd be saved?" "I can't promise you anything," answered the good man, after a second thought; "but it's worth trying."

THE CENSUS returns show that the oldest citizens are found in northern countries, which are always found where the newspapers were edited by the most able-bodied lads; but the census has—or have—dissipated a great many illusions.

AN AMERICAN girl, who marries an Italian marquis gets on very well until his Serene Highness begins to spend all her money and talk of "her father's shopkeeper." Then she fires up and gives him a little *4th* of July.

THIS is the weather in which the boy with a "pineapple cut" wonders whether the absence of necessity for parting his hair in the morning compensates for the discomfort of the extra and mosquito bites he receives.

AT THE Ball-Match-making mamma to her daughter—"Virginia, dear, don't lose sight of that gentleman in mourning; he may be a widower."

AN exchange says: "Very few hens lay at the point of death." Perhaps they would if they could see the point.

FORGOTTENESSES OF PEOPLE.

We would not, by enticing headings and others devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people, and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without an equal as a blood-purifier. It cures all humors from the common blotch, pimple, or corruption, to the worst scrofula, fever, sore or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a pleasant but efficient cathartic. Sold by druggists.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20th, 1879.

Hon. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Doctor—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for Liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratitude I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medicine had upon me. I am in every way a thousand per cent better.

I am yours gratefully.

J. C. DAVIDSON.

Corries and imitations are acknowledgements of the superior merit and excellence of the genuine article. Worthy and valuable articles are what the frauds are committed against and is a proof of high estimation, very flattering to the originators, but very dangerous and unprofitable to the consumer and demoralizing to the dealer. Beware of counterfeits and see that you only get the genuine Simmon's Liver Regulator, in white wrapper, with the red Z on the face and signature of Dr. J. H. Zei in Co., who have stopped five different practical imitations of this valuable medicine by injunction at law, but still other frauds are in the market as rascals are not yet all hung.

Yours, most respectfully,

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1863.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than a year, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any medicine I ever took. It has entirely free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—"tis more to me than gold, and it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,

MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

PROVIDENCE, O. Feb. 9, 1860.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I have had many instances of its great value. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that she had been under treatment from a medical practitioner to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectively,

J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

PROVIDENCE, O. March 3, 1860.

Mr. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public, and the small number of cases that have been reported, I will say that it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.

Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

At the Fall Fair on 1860 we are better prepared to supply the wants of our customers at a distance than ever before. We have a large stock of the following articles: DRY GOODS, including a large stock of DRY GOODS, which are never before collected together, and we would ask the readers of this paper to send to us samples of anything you may wish in DRY GOODS, feeling that it is as much to us to know what you want as it is to us to receive.

The following list is only a small portion of the many bargains you will find in our Large Stock:

SEND 65c.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERMES.

At \$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.65, 1.85.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CLOTHES.

Import & going out of business, at a less price than we ever owned a quality of Black silk before.

BLACK ALL-WOOL BROCADES, MO-

MIE CLOTHES and CLOTHES, MO-

RE 46 inches wide \$1.00; have never

had a pricking, burr or any other trouble.

BLACK ALL-WOOL CLOTHES.

Republican

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1880.

WHOLE NO. 2276.

REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

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and offices..... \$1.00

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one or three months..... \$1.00

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twelve months..... \$1.00

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SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1880.

It is with pleasure we publish the communication of "Cosmopolite" this week. It has the ring of the pure metal. He ventilates a subject of vital importance to the future of Jacksonville. It is time for the citizens of the place to awake out of the lethargic sleep that has so long overpowered them, and go to work to build up the material interests of the place.

What our correspondent has written upon the subject in hand, he has written well, but he has stopped too short. He has only reached the half way ground. It is of vital importance to Jacksonville to have a good Female school as it is to have a Male school and we hope the writer will add his scathing pen in the interest of the enterprise. There is no reason why there should not be a good Female school here. We have a good Academy building—built especially for the purpose—and nothing but the most arrant fogism has caused it to fall into disuse. But right here we are met by the argument that we have a mixed school that meets every requirement in this direction. Nothing is more fallacious than this idea. There exists objections to mixed schools in the minds of a large majority of parents that will in nine cases in ten, cause them to prove a failure—as it has done in this place.

We have but to let our minds run back a few years to see what has been the effect of discontinuing the use of the Female Academy. Then, we had two good and flourishing schools—both well patronized—and our people were full of pluck and energy and the place was prosperous. How stands the case to-day? Every thing at odds ends—no energy—no enterprise—no nothing that goes to make a people great and prosperous—every thing gone to the "demotion, bow-wows."

Wake up! wake up! good people of Jacksonville, and call upon your Caldwell, your Forney, your Ellis, your Walker, your Haines, and all the balance of your intellectual younger men to go to work and build up the waste places. There is work enough for each and for all.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 17, 1880. I presume my letter for last week reached you too late for publication, as it did not appear! Since that letter was written the Solicitor question has been disposed of, and the Legislature has got down to regular work. In the Senate about one hundred bills have been already introduced and more in the House of course. Mr. Hammond, the able Representative from Calhoun, has introduced several bills. I have introduced none in the Senate as yet, from the fact that most or quite all of the bills asked by people of Calhoun and Cleburne are local in character and will be started through the Legislature by the immediate Representatives of the two counties. It was my intention to introduce, (and I had a bill for that purpose) a bill amending our election law; but several gentlemen in both houses were of the same mind and the result is several bills in process of passage looking to a restoration of our election law to what it was or nearly

before the last Legislature changed it. The Senate committee on Revision of the Laws had a meeting yesterday at which it was determined to report favorably upon a bill of this character. There was quite a spirited debate in committee over it, the representatives of the "black belt" counties being against it and the representatives of white constituencies as a rule being for it. It will come up to-day, when quite a debate is anticipated. I think however it will pass the Senate. I do not know what will be its fate in the House.

Several bills have been introduced looking to the regulation of railroad freight and passenger charges. It is probable that the committees of the two Houses will, out of all of them, form a bill that will pass both Houses and give satisfaction both to the people and railroad companies.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate establishing a Board of Agriculture.

A joint committee has been appointed to determine whether the Legislature shall take a Christmas recess or not. There is also some talk of an extra session to redistrict the State and reapportion representation under the new census, if the census is not furnished before the close of the present session. It may be that the difficulty can be gotten over by recessing to a time late enough to have the census before it on reassembling of the Legislature.

In a former letter I mentioned the fact that Robt. Husson had been made doorkeeper of the House, Mr. Howell, of Cleburne, Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and Eddie Woodward Page of the Senate. Since then Mr. T. J. Martin, of Jacksonville, has been

Caldwell, Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. On the first ballot in caucus for Solicitors Mr. Vandiver led. On the second ballot Mr. Martin overtook him, and ran considerably ahead. On the third ballot Martin was elected by a large majority. Capt. Haines of Calhoun was not a candidate before the caucus. To-night we caucus on U. S. Senator. I can probably give you a more interesting letter next week.

L. W. G.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 22, 1880.

I notice that my letters still miss connection and are consequently a week old. This I will write soon enough to insure its reaching you in time. The Solicitor and Senatorial question out of the way, the Legislature has addressed itself to real hard work, and business is being dispatched with rapidity unpreceded. I have observed no Legislature since the war so industrious, and so anxious to subserve the interests of the people. It leans to the side of economy in the expenditure of the public money to an unusual degree. At one slight evidence of this fact, both Houses have so far sat down on all resolutions raising committees to visit the normal schools and public institutions of the State—a mere farce that has heretofore been tolerated at considerable expense to the State, with no adequate return, in the shape of any information of value, outside of that furnished by the heads of these institutions in their reports to the Governor. It may be also termed the "sober" Legislature of the decade. I have yet to observe a single member of either House the slightest degree under the influence of wine, or other stimulants, and measures for prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in any given locality are voted with cheerful alacrity, while all measures looking to the repeal of any of these prohibitory laws are regarded with great disfavor.

The local bills asked by citizens of Calhoun are all in, or nearly so, but in the present temper of the Legislature, it is impossible to forecast their fate. I will remark, right here, that most of these measures have been started in the House by Mr. Hammond, the immediate Representative of our people as right they should have been. He has already made character as a faithful, earnest, working member and will push them to a successful conclusion in his branch of the General Assembly, if it is possible at all to secure them especially. What are they to us, or to whom, that we should read about them, or write about them? Cannot every American citizen find his own place in the government—his place in the affairs of his township, municipality, county, or State? And as for the other sex, have they not social relations of their own—little pent up? Uticas of fashion, narrow and provincial, we may call them, but they contain the germs and elements of all that we see in Washington, Boston, or the proudest courts of Europe. It is well for one either bodily or mentally to get out of his accustomed environment for a little while, and then return to his original home, and not doubt it. I venture to say that the affairs of the State, of the nation, and of the world, are in a much better condition now than they were in November 1880.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

the State and reapportion representation under the new census, as required by the constitution. If the Legislature should remain in continuous session the fifty days allowed it, the census would not be out before adjournment.

Mr. Hammond will introduce, at an early day, a bill in the House, providing for the warning of the jail of Calhoun county, and the more comfortable care of prisoners in the winter season; and I shall introduce a bill in the Senate to provide for the better care of paupers.

Under the present system of letting the keeping of the poor to the lowest bidder, they have got the thing down to a figure below that for which a man could keep a dog, and feed him well. The unfortunate poor are human beings, and a charge upon our charity, and should be allowed enough to keep them decently. I mention these bills that they may be discussed by our people, and we can receive instructions touching them during recess.

If you will pardon a personal allusion, I will say that it does not come so natural to me to be in the Senate as in the House. The Senate is an exceedingly quiet and dignified body. I do not know its rules so well as those of the House, and am therefore quiet and taking dots. While not so active as in the House, I will say that I am none the less alert to the interests of the people who honored me with the trust, and I shall endeavor to represent them well and worthily.

L. W. G.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Political and Social Rehabilitation of Washington—Preparing to Inaugurate—The Inaugural Ball, etc., etc.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1880.

Washington has, during the present week, begun to re-assume its society smile and political panoply. The Executive and his Cabinet has at length settled down in their homes. Foreign ministers, attachés of legation, military and naval officers may be again seen driving or pronouncing on the great boulevard that stretches from the White House to the Capitol. Pretty government clerks and dashing revolutionists in government contracts, vainglorious in their display of French costumes and American manners on Pennsylvania Avenue. In a short time the Political mill, Vanity Fair, and Mummers' Court will be again in proximity at the only place where they can be seen in such development on this side the globe. What are these to us, or to whom, that we should read about them, or write about them? Cannot every American citizen find his own place in the government—his place in the affairs of his township, municipality, county, or State?

As for the other sex, have they not social relations of their own—little pent up? Uticas of fashion, narrow and provincial, we may call them, but they contain the germs and elements of all that we see in Washington, Boston, or the proudest courts of Europe. It is well for one either bodily or mentally to get out of his accustomed environment for a little while, and then return to his original home, and not doubt it. I venture to say that the affairs of the State, of the nation, and of the world, are in a much better condition now than they were in November 1880.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 27, 1880—2d.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. It is hereby ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county, that a Special Term of the Court of County Commissioners be held at the court house of said county on Tuesday the 7th day of December 1880 for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the census within the limits of the incorporations of the towns of Jacksonville, Aniston, and Oxford. The County Commissioners will take notice of the above and attend accordingly at 9 o'clock a.m. on the 7th December 1880. This 23d of November 1880.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 27, 1880—2d.

NOTICE.

On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary E. Lanier, deceased.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

Nov. 6—4d.

NOTICE.

Geo. Cladlin In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama.

In this case it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants' Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non-resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburgh, Tennessee, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said Amanda Black to answer to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 27, 1880—2d.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 27, 1880—2d.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Oct. 30, 1880.

This day came W. P. Green, executor of the estate of Eliza A. Prater deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his executorship as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court

that the 6th day of December 1880, be appointed a day on which to examine audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to Richard W. Prater of Farmersville, Texas, and Eustace E. Manu and Mrs. L. A. Green of Calhoun County, Ala.—and all other persons in testis, to be and appear at my office in Jacksonville, County of Calhoun, Ala., on said 6th Nov. 1880, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 13—3d.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Oct. 30, 1880.

This day came Ed Camp guardian of Hulda Burns, John A. Burns, Paralee Burns, Wesley Burns and Henry Burns, minor heirs of Wesley Burns deceased, who was a son of Hulda Burns deceased, and files in this Court his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands therein described, and belonging to the estate of the said Hulda Burns deceased, so that said minors may receive their distributive share of said lands. Said lands are described as follows: S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, S E 1/4 of N W 1/4, S E 1/4 of S W 1/4, S E 1/4 of N E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S W 1/4, all in T 14 R 10 E, containing 260 acres, in Calhoun county, Alabama.

It is ordered that the 20th day of Nov. 1880 be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given to Lucinda Pearson of Polk county, Ga., non-resident and an heir at law of said Hulda Burns deceased, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in said county for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to said non-resident heir, as well as all others interested, to be and appear a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court house of said county, on the 29th day of Nov. 1880, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 6—4d.

NOTICE.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Prob

ning for our inhabitants us the power houses with limits. privilege after due notice, consideration, before the only means by which to stop to the illicit dealing within our midst. We have the master, and confidently it will give general satisfaction; licensed grocery will add to our trade, is a great annoyance and evil, no which we can reach in no other way. We do not desire the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor laws, only so far as concerns this incorporation, but on the contrary we desire that they remain in force; even should they enter the bill of this request. Signed by the President and Council.

PARIS LETTER.

Regular Correspondence.
The day of the Dead—The Pope's Letter—Female Cigar Makers.

PARIS FRANCE Nov. 1st, 1880

All Saints Day is kept as a very general holiday in Paris, and almost all the shops have been closed since mid-day. The majority of the theatres have opened their doors for morning performances in the rain, which came on early in the afternoon, and the result of driving crowds of idlers who did not know what to do with their holiday, into every place of entertainment. Scarce were the afternoon audiences got rid of than the evening spectators began to assemble in the rain round the re-opened doors. To-morrow is the "Jour des Morts," the day set apart for the purpose of paying respect to departed relatives. All the cemeteries will be crowded to-morrow, but numbers of persons have already taken advantage of yesterday's and to-day's holiday to pay their last visit to the tombs of those they love. There is nothing so somberly repulsive in the commercial aspects of the ceremony. The number of booths for the sale of wreaths of immortelle to be found at the entrance of every cemetery lead to the neighborhood much of the bustle of the fair. But this is unavoidable, and the animation to be discerned on every face must by no means be taken as a proof of insincerity on the part of the mourners. That the day is considered to be serious may be seen in the fact that nearly 400,000 persons visited the various cemeteries in the neighborhood of Paris during the day of yesterday alone.

It is said that a constant drop will wear away a stone. This may be so, at least we presume the phosphorus to be true; but our subscribers are an exception to the rule, for we have been coaxing and urging and pleading with them from week to week for a long time to come up and help us, by paying the small amount each one owes us, but to little effect. We do think they should at least be as good as old coffee, settle once in awhile.

We have a noble council in Jacksonville! Energetic, gentle, they are so economical they won't even spend a few dollars to repair the piping of the water works that have become broken near the fountain. Rather than spend the people's money so foolishly they let the whole town carry water about a mile. And then in the case of fire—why just let her burn.

The Gadsden Times of the 16th published a list of nearly 100 subscribers that had come forward and paid their subscriptions to that paper during the previous week.

The Coosa River News publishes as large as not larger 1st, and we, having published the Republican for forty-five consecutive years, have not had the pleasure of chronicling as many as half a dozen payments in the last two weeks. This ought not so to be.

When we buy a quarter of beef or a few bushels of corn, or a load of hay from any one owing us and this commodity, what ever it is amounts to a little more than they owe us, they never think of waiting one, two, or three years on us to pay them. No sir, not much they don't.

Always keep "Kendall's Spavin Cure" in your house. If your Druggist will not get it for you send to the proprietors, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls Vt.

We have to buy paper and ink to print a paper for our subscribers, employ printers to do the work, fuel to heat up the room in which the work is done, for all this we have to pay money and our subscribers ought to pay us.

To you sir and to you we are talking come up and pay your dues while you have the money—don't put it off until you spend it all.

Remember that "Kendall's Spavin Cure" will do all they claim for it. Try a bottle. Read the advertisement.

If when you die you desire to go to Abraham's bosom—pay the printer.

Our devil was heard to say to the pressman, "Dat was a mighty sharp stick Mass Boss stirred de scribers wid dis week." Poor subs, even the devil is after them.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., Nov. 23, 1880.—ED. REPUBLICAN—Dear Sir—There has been misunderstanding and gross misrepresentation in regard to a petition from the Alexandria Council to the Legislature asking the privilege of licensing the sale of whiskey within their incorporated limits. I therefore forward to publication in your next issue, the said petition which will explain itself.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Secy and Treas.

D. HAMMOND, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—GENTLEMEN.—We the Intendents and Councilmen of the incorporate town of Alexandria, respectfully ask that you

but many have remarked to me that they were amongst the first educators of the country. My first acquaintance with the place, was about three years ago, when Prof. Borden an excellent teacher, took charge of the College under the auspices and patronage of the Grangers. At first he had a large and flourishing school, but gradually, like his predecessors, had to "grow small and beautifully less," and all of it, no doubt, because he could not please everybody.

I animadverted upon these circumstances not by way of any denunciation of the people or citizens, but only to state the facts as they no doubt exist, and to remind them of the old adage, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

In conclusion, I would advise the people to employ a teacher or teachers to take charge of your college; put your building and grounds in good order; cling to him as the apple of your eye; do not expect him to please every one, for there is no perfection upon earth; pay him amply for his services, comfort, support and sustain him; encourage him in the discharge of his enormous duties; do not listen to every idle talk about him; teach your children to love, respect and obey him, and my word for it, you will see such an improvement in Jacksonville that you never dreamed of in your philosophy.

COSMOPOLITE.

Scene.—A court of law trial for man-slaughter is going on. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I see him knocked down.

HOTT & COFFMAN, at Rome Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Leibetter, Commission Merchants, Rome Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers. Large stock of bagging and tics await your orders.

Kerosene advancing, but that kept by Hoyt & Cottrell at Rome Ga. is the best market price paid. Come and see us.

Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public square, we are respectfully, &c., BORDEN & ALEXANDER.

Oct. 30, '80.—Aniston, Ala.

WANTED to sell 220 acres of well improved land, one and a half miles West of Aniston factory.

For particulars apply to F. B. STRADLEY.

Oct. 16—31—Aniston, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate and PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Ala., granted on the 27th day of August 1880 as to personal property, and also an order and decree of said Court, granted on the 22nd day of October 1880, the undersigned, as the Administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the late premises of deceased, on Cane Creek near Morrisville and about five miles south-west of Alexander, on Monday the 22nd day of November 1880, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The place of which Joseph Loyd died seized and possessed, lying in Calhoun County and described as the south half of north-east quarter and the north half of south-east quarter (except the Baptist church lot and grave yard and all that portion heretofore deeded to Charles Loyd and now in his possession) also the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter and the east half of the south-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter and all that portion of the north-west quarter that lies east of a line running from the south-west corner of the said north-west quarter to the north-east corner said quarter. Also so that part of the west half of the southwest quarter which lies north and east of Cane creek. All of said land lying and being in Section 18, Township 13, Range 7, east in the Montgomery Land District and containing 250 acres more or less.

Also the following:

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

to-wit. The rents of said farm for 1880, consisting of Corn, Cotton &c., one mile and a half north of Calhoun County, Georgia. There are no rods and will be sold separately by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention.

A RENTALS WANTED.

I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, steel chimney, on the first floor, 2 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the farm near a good spring and there is an outlet to running from it. I want a renter for third and fourth on it. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will say. Apply to Mr. James J. Suddon, County Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 6—16.

L. W. GRANT.

JOHNSON & WOODWARD, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO., CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE VEHICLES, SUCH AS

Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Platform Wagons, Ludlow Spring Wagons, Farmers' Two Seated Carriages, Standard Trade Buggies.

Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

Send for Designs and Prices, to ROBINSON WAGON CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 9, '80.—Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent, Oxford, Ala.

CROW BROS DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and ex-amine their

GOODS.

They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and have a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 20, 1880.—J. F. CROW & BROS.

Now I was a stranger in Jacksonville during the administration of the first two teachers named

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law to prevent the firing of forests in Calhoun County.

Oct. 23—31—SAM'L NOBLE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a bill to incorporate the town of Daviston in Calhoun County.

J. F. DAVIS

Oct. 23—31—

and others.

It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cottrell have in Drugs at Rome Ga.

They are reliable and experienced men.

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